the Carolina Farmer

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

July, 1954

Can Lightning Damage Be Prevented?

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FACING FACTS . . .

Milk production has been up this year, and producer prices have been down. Latest statistics from the State Department of Agriculture show that in the first three months of 1954 our dairymen produced almost 18 per cent more Grade A milk than in the same period last year, and received 41 cents per hundred pounds less for it.

Imports from out-of-state producers declined sharply during the period—more than 50 per cent. So, for a change, the North Carolina market has been left almost exclusively to North Carolina producers.

The trouble is, the market hasn't been too good. Consumption of bottled milk during the three months period was up only slightly more than three per cent. As a result we produced 27 million pounds more than we sold. And while we were doing it, the support price dropped and distributors knocked heads in price wars. Add to that the fact that only 85 per cent of the Grade A milk marketed in the period was Class 1, and you have some good reasons for the current squeeze in the North Carolina dairy industry.

There doesn't seem to be any quick and easy way to remedy this situation. More Class 1 milk, to qualify for the higher uniform price set by the Milk Commission, would help many producers. Dairying experts at State College have suggested operating savings by cutting grain rations (see page 7). But the only long range way to stabilize the industry seems to be through increasing the consumption of dairy products.

If each family would drink an additional pint of milk each day, we would be well on our way Here agriculture's traditionally poor public relations shows up. We have done an inferior job of selling dairy products to the people of the state What we need is an industry-wide sales program to get people to drink more milk.

And it would be well for other farm organizations and manufacturers to lend a helping hand. Anything that helps one phase of agriculture helps them. These groups might well follow the example of New Holland, a farm machinery company which recently embarked on a real effort to sell meat and dairy products. The company is using all available advertising and news resources in its campaign.

The idea is clearly that what is good for agriculture is good for New Holland—a most enlightened attitude which we hope will be contagious.

JERRY ANDERSON.

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

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Photo by Grant Heilman

ON THE COVER

The honey bee, buzzing through t petals of a summer flower, is present this month for two reasons: First of a we think the onlooker will actually sm the smells, feel the caresses and hear t sounds of summer in it—the soft tou of the flower's petal, the drone of a b on a summer afternoon, the perfume fr the flower. Secondly, it reminded us th a new hybrid honey bee is making its fi appearance in North Carolina this ye This new hybrid was raised by G. Curtis of the Alamance Bee Compa Graham. The stock, known as the S Line, has many good characteristics. Th are good honey gatherers—but their sti hurts just as much as the old-fashion bees. Their tendency to sting, howev has been reduced and they are suppos to be easy to handle.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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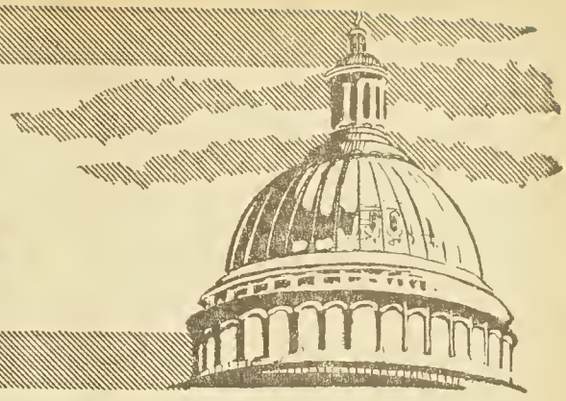
Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



Don't be surprised if you find a letter from Senator William Langer, chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee in your mailbox.

It will be a scorching attack on the Administration's pro-utility power policy and how it is adversely affecting you.

The North Dakota Republican has broken with the Administration on this vital issue and is carrying his fight directly to the 4,000,000 electric co-op members of the country.

He will bluntly urge them to make their views felt in the fall elections.

Langer's extraordinary action is the outgrowth of a concerted attempt by the Republican leaders of the Senate to block his plan for a sweeping investigation of the Administration's power policy. The GOP chiefs have adamantly refused to give the militant Republican liberal the $75,000 he requested for the probe and have done everything in their power to obstruct his expose of the private utilities' control of the Administration's power policy.

Langer is fighting back without letup.

One of his counter blasts is a blistering report on the Administration's record on the power issue. Consisting chiefly of statements of rural electric co-op officials who have testified before Langer's Subcommittee on Monopoly, the report charges that the Administration's power policy is fostering private monopoly.

Specifically, the electric co-op authorities assert:

That Interior Secretary McKay has refused to honor contracts between the government and cooperatives. This high-handed action has placed these co-ops in a "serious financial condition."

Less Federal power is being made available to farmer co-ops and at higher rates than previously.

Interior Department officials, while refusing additional power to co-ops, have pressured them to purchase from private utilities at higher rates.

Langer, whose Subcommittee hearings have been overshadowed by the sensational Army-McCarthy brawl, intends to put his power report in the hands of every rural electric system member.

He will do this in a personal letter, and he has asked co-op officials to furnish him with membership lists so he can send each farmer a copy of the revealing hearings of his Subcommittee.

The magnitude of this undertaking is not daunting the veteran North Dakota legislator. When told by one official that there are 250,000 rural electric users in the Southwest alone, Langer replied:

"The more there are, the better I like it. My purpose is to inform these people about just what is happening on power and why their rates are being increased. And I am doing that so they may vote accordingly at the fall election."

WASHINGTON FEEDLINE

A backstage move is underway in Congress to scuttle the New Deal's famed Holding Company Act barring utility combines. Representative Charles A. Wolverton (N. J.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, has quietly introduced a bill to amend the 1935 law to permit utilities to set up parent power companies. Wolverton is telling other committee members that his bill has the approval of President Eisenhower . . . A big boost in REA loans funds over the Administration's budget is now assured. The Senate ap-

(Continued on Page 24)

SHORT WAS THE LIFE OF BOLIVAR LINGER,
HE TESTED THE JUICE WITH THE TIP OF HIS FINGER
TO CHECK THE SWITCH BOX WOULD HAVE TAKEN A MINUTE
'STEAD THEY BURIED A BOX WITH BOLIVAR IN IT.

BETH WILCOXSON

News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

July is an excellent month for fall crops soil testing. Before the late summer rush begins, the Soil Testing Division of the State Department of Agriculture can give reports and recommendations within two weeks. This means the farmer can apply lime ahead of land preparation, assuring himself of best results. The Department makes recommendations for both liming and fertilization at this time, may later have to restrict it to lime only. For complete information on taking samples, write the Soil Testing Division, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

* * *

J. Lawrence Apple, Guilford County, is the fourth recipient of the N. C. State Grange fellowship in tobacco research at State College. The award is made annually to an outstanding student and is valued at $2,700 a year for pre-doctorate appointments and $3,300 for post-doctorates. Apple will study black shank resistance and tobacco varieties with special emphasis on the variability that exists among different isolates of the fungus which causes the disease.

* * *

Rev. Edgar O. Peeler, pastor of five rural churches in the West Forsyth Charge, Pfafftown, has been named "North Carolina's Rural Minister of the Year". Peeler received this recognition from the *Progressive Farmer* and the Town and Country School, Emory University, Georgia. The minister, who helped make his way through college by raising chickens and milking cows, is very much interested in the agriculture of the state, and works with the Old Richmond Grange, having served as Overseer and as a member of the Executive and Legislative Committees. Last year's N. C. Rural Minister of the year was Mrs. O. O. Newell, Crabtree Methodist Circuit. This annual Rural Minister award will be made to ministers in 14 Southern states.

* * *

Fowl pox, or sore head, of chickens, a dreaded disease which carries with it a great loss in egg profits for the poultryman, may be transmitted by mosquitoes. Poultry Experts at the State College Extension Service have reached this conclusion because the disease is more prevalent during the season when mosquitoes are plentiful. They believe that mosquitoes are one medium through which fowl pox is carried from flock to flock. These poultry experts advise that it costs approximately one cent to immunize a bird against the disease. This should be done when the birds are between eight and 14 weeks of age and on range. Any standard fowl pox vaccine may be used. Mix the vaccine at least thirty minutes before use, follow directions in administering it, and check the birds to ascertain if a "take" has been secured. If not, vaccinate the flock again immediately.

* * *

Boll weavils are present in many fields now, even though cotton is still small. State College entomologists say that some fields are showing large numbers of weevils; while in others they are difficult to find. If growers fail to apply insecticides according to recommendations, the boll weevil will again take a heavy toll on North Carolina cotton. When weevil numbers are near, or about one per 100 plants at the time of squaring, growers should begin treatment and continue to make applications at seven-day intervals. Cotton fields should be checked regularly.

* * *

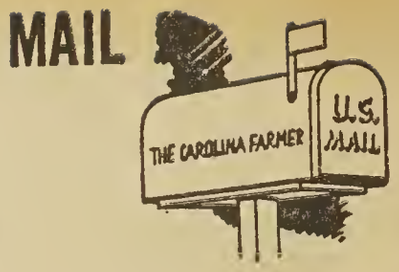
Late last month, President Eisenhower signed a bill increasing the penalty for excess marketing of tobacco from 40 to 50 per cent of the market price. Tobacco growers and producers had sought the legislation. The House Agricultural Committee reported the bill was intended to bring about program compliance by a few growers who plant in excess of their allotted acres.

* * *

The alfalfa stem nematode, a serious threat to alfalfa, has spread into North Carolina. The new pest was identified on the farm of L. J. Shanks in Granville County a few weeks ago, where it had apparently spread into the state from Virginia. Symptoms of the disease caused by the alfalfa nematode are a thickening of the alfalfa stems and malformation of young shoots on infested plants. Farmers who notice these symptoms should send the diseased plants to J. L. Allison, Forage Cross Pathologist, P. O. Box 5397, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for examination and diagnosis.

* * *

Twelve "Master Farm Families" in North Carolina have been announced by the *Progressive Farmer* and the State College Agricultural Extension Service. The families are picked from North Carolina once in every three years and in Virginia and South Carolina in other years. The following winners were selected "for notable efforts in developing a successful home and farm and for taking active part in community improvements": The Fred Bryans, Burnsville, Rt. 1; W. A. Connells, Jr., Warrenton, Route 1; W. Herbert Flemings, Boonville; R. Max Fryars, Macleansville, Route 1; J. Harold Grahams, Mt. Ulla; B. B. Haiglers, Indian Trail, Route 1; L. E. Lewises Shannon, Route 1; W. L. Madres, Hartford, Route 1; Harry M. Morgans, Leicester, Route 1; Jesse Proctors, Walstonburg, Route 3; Jesse Sneads, Laurinburg, Route 2; and the A. D. Swindells Pantego.



To The Editor:

I have read with a great deal of interest your telephone article of the June edition of the *Carolina Farmer*. I think the problem and the progress is well stated and I take this opportunity of commending you. It appears that it will be a long time program and such articles as yours will continue to acquaint rural people with their responsibility, as well as the difficulties.

WALTER E. FULLER
N. C. Rural Electrification Authority
Raleigh.

To The Editor:

Thank you so much for the article, "You May Soon Have Your Phone." As a member of the board of directors of our local telephone co-op, I was especially interested in it.

I find your editorials most informative. They give me some excellent arguing points when I hear criticism of REA and inevitably we hear criticism as you very well know.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. HACKETT
Belhaven

BE SURE TO

ATTEND YOUR

ANNUAL MEETING

SEE STORY, PAGE 10

Wiser Grain Feeding —Bigger Milk Checks

Dairy specialists at State College took a long look last month at the smaller milk checks being received by our dairymen and came up with some suggestions for making the most of an admittedly bad situation. (See Facing Facts, page 4).

Part of the current squeeze can be offset, they said, by the adoption of good management practices on the farm. In particular, they thought dairymen could put their grain feeding on a more economical basis.

George Hyatt, Jr., head of dairying for the Extension Service, noted that dairymen usually feed grain at the rate of one pound of grain per 2½ pounds of milk produced. Some, however, feed as low as one pound of grain for each pound of milk. Still others have no idea how much they feed per given amount of milk because they have no idea how much milk each cow is giving.

Assuming that the latter would begin keeping individual weight records if doing so meant more money in their pockets, Hyatt has some interesting observations on economical feeding.

Grain Ratio Can Be Changed

In the first place, most dairymen are now producing much higher quality roughage than they were a few years ago. With good pasture, or good silage, and some quality hay, the ratio of grain fed can be changed to one pound of grain to 4½ or more pounds of milk. There is ample experimental evidence that such changes are entirely possible and will save dairymen money.

This somewhat drastic shift in ratio can be accomplished by feeding individual animals according to their production. Low producing cows (those who give less than 15-20 pounds of milk per day) need very little grain with good quality roughage, while higher producing ones should have more.

Such a shift for cows at the 6,000-pound level would mean a saving in grain of about 1,100 pounds per cow per year. At $4 per hundredweight for grain, this would represent a gross annual saving of $44 per cow—or a total of $880 for a 20 cow herd.

It is important to remember, Hyatt says, that cows getting plenty of good quality roughage simply will not eat as much of this roughage when fed grain at the ratio of 1 to 1 or 1 to 2½ as they will when less grain is fed. In other words, if they fill up on grain, they simply won't eat enough roughage. So

(Continued on Page 24)

YOU are just as much an investment in your own farm as any piece of machinery or equipment you may have. Your tractor, your cultivator, your dairy equipment, your hay drier—none of these are much good to you if you are not able, because of an accident, to operate them. That's why farm safety is so important to you.

There are many possible hazards in the daily operation of a farm—chances for accident and injury: trampling or goring by livestock; cutting from any of the many sharp-edged tools of the farm, including power-driven tools; drowning in lake, pool, irrigation ditch; shock or burns from electric appliances or equipment; tractor accidents, and many others.

But these hazards need not lead to accident or injury, and in almost all cases, will not, so long as normal rules of safety are used. Accidents, injuries, deaths on the farm are almost invariably due to carelessness on the part of the worker, to the failure to take some simple precaution. The man who knows the *safe* way to perform any task, who uses care and thought in his work, who keeps his tools and electric equipment *safe* by keeping it in good repair, will lose little time from injury or accident.

There is a close relation between the amount of work you do and the amount of profit your farm will show. For *you*, lost time from your work is lost money. It pays to be safe.

And remember that while farm safety is *promoted* only once a year, it has to be practiced every day.

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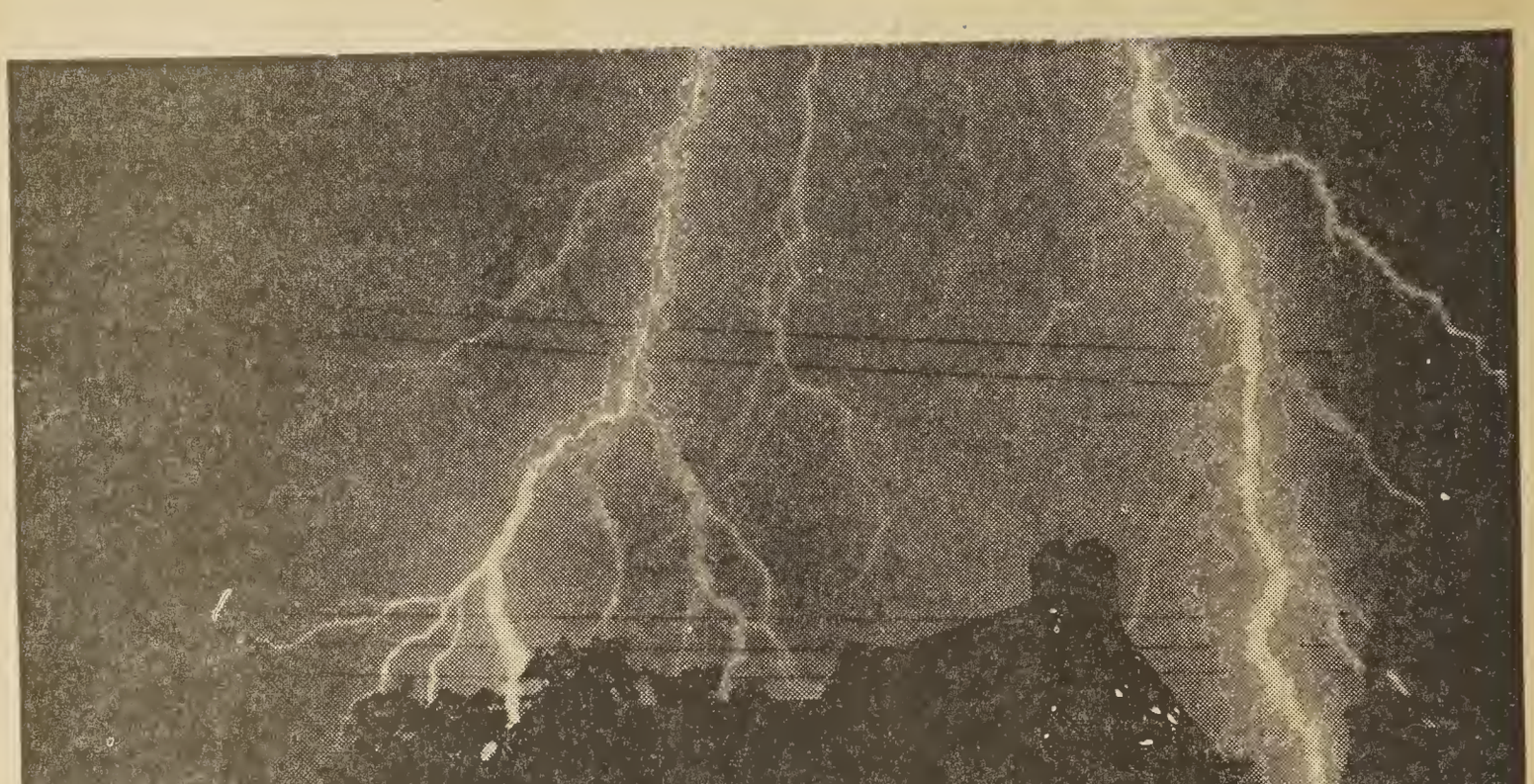


Can Lightning Damage Be Prevented?

There is ample evidence to indicate that the lightning rod salesman has a product you need—but there's much more to it than that

It is late afternoon in mid-July. For an hour the air has been so still that even leaves do not move. In the summer sky, great thunderheads pile up, their blackness throwing a dark shadow across the earth. In the fields, farmers hasten to complete their work. Suddenly the dry wind stirs and a muted roar is heard. A few large drops of rain fall. Then a tremendous crack of thunder sems to rack the heavens.

Another moment, and the summer storm explodes. Flashes of light dance through the hot, sultry air. Lightning —old as time and the basis of a thousand superstitions—is rampant in the skies.

The people on the ground behave in characteristic fashion. Some are terrified, some are thrilled, some take foolish risks. But too few of them understand the nature of lightning, or how to protect themselves from it.

Lightning is generated in the clouds. It is generally understood that a charge is gradually built up until the voltage to the ground becomes great enough to break down the electrical resistance of the air (usually at least 5 million volts). Lightning then strikes downward, taking the easiest path to ground.

Many objects, particularly metals, offer less resistance than the air. Therefore, the lightning "strikes" them and runs through them to the ground. Buildings, trees, even people and cattle, also offer lower resistance and are often damaged by these flashes of pure electricity.

Most people have a great respect for lightning and take steps to protect themselves from it. Many of these same people, however, do little or nothing to protect their property. Consequently, extensive damage to buildings and other property—mostly in rural areas—is reported every year.

The most familiar type of protection is probably the time-honored lightning rod. Lightning rod salesmen are familiar to almost every farmer in the country, and have been the butt of almost as many jokes as brush salesmen. In the legends that have surrounded them, some of the value of their product has been forgotten.

There is ample evidence that a proper system of grounding will protect farm buildings. But just placing lightning rods on a building does not prevent trouble. If the rods or the installation are imperfect, lightning can still destroy buildings.

You can't skimp on the quality of the materials if you expect to have reliable protection. Cables, grounds, connections and rods should be of the most durable metal you can afford.

Copper is preferred since it resists corrosion indefinitely. Heavily galvanized steel, while not as satisfactory as copper, will give protection for long periods. Wrought iron is also sometimes used in protective systems.

An important point to remember is that all parts should be of the same metal; otherwise, corrosion will occur between the different metals.

The protective system must be a single, continuous electrical circuit from the air terminals (rods) to ground. Original installation must be perfect and periodic checks have to be made to see that corrosion or some other form of damage has not broken the circuit.

. . . . THEN THIS?

On large barns and sheds several grounds are needed, and they must not be more than 100 feet apart. On an average house or farm building, at least two grounds are needed. They should be placed at diagonally opposite corners.

The ground pipes must be driven down to permanent moisture level in the soil. In ordinary soils, a 10-foot section of one-half inch galvanized pipe will do. Of this length, one foot extends above the ground. A galvanized rod is better than one of bare steel because it will last much longer.

Metal Roofs

Metal-roofed buildings, when properly grounded, are excellent lightning protected structures. The roof forms an essential part of the system.

Complete unification of the system is obtained by interconnecting all the metal structures inside the building to the overall rod and cable system. In a dairy barn, this would include the stanchions, barn cleaners, etc. For a home, the system is connected to the water pipes.

A rod system, however perfectly planned and installed, protects only against direct strokes of lightning. Still another form of protection is needed against what is known as secondary lightning. Secondary lightning comes to the building over electrical lines that have been struck at some other point. For an instant, terrific voltage develops on the line.

If no protection is afforded, it is possible for this surge of high voltage to enter a building and cause damage to the building and its appliances. The regular house ground is sometimes inadequate to take care of such a sudden, heavy surge.

Secondary Arrestors

Secondary lightning arrestors are available to protect the house from this danger. These are placed near the distribution panel where the electric lines enter the building. They act as a bypass for the high-frequency current caused by lightning. They block the regular 60-cycle house current from damage and dissipate the surge to a ground in harmless current rather than the dangerous voltage.

There has been some question among rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina as to the wisdom of installing these arrestors. In the past, salesmen have taken advantage of co-op members' natural fear of lightning and installed the arrestors at prohibitive costs. Since the arrestor is, at best, an "insurance" type of protection, it has received a bad reputation in some areas because of this unethical selling.

Co-op leaders generally concede, however, that a properly installed arrestor, available at reasonable cost(certainly under $10, installed), is a good investment. They do no harm and could prevent considerable damage. Arrestors in common use now were developed after a long period of experimentation and bear the Underwriters' Label of Approval.

Your best bet is to buy an arrestor from a reliable dealer who is capable of installing it. Make sure that he furnishes you with an Underwriters' Laboratories master label when he finishes the installation. Don't settle for anything else.

The Underwriters' Laboratories annually inspects 25 per cent of every installer's work without his prior knowledge. Any work not up to the UL standards must be corrected promptly at no expense to the owner of the system.

A well-planned lightning protection system, including rods and secondary lightning arrestors, can be installed at reasonable cost. There is plenty of evidence that such a system will be effective in preventing damage. And perhaps the peace of mind alone would justify a reasonable expenditure in many cases.

Got A Nematode You Can Spare?

Dr. Joseph N. Sasser, Nickels for Know-How nematologist at State College, is in the market for nematodes, or rather nematode-damaged plants.

They shouldn't be hard to find, since nematodes dine on about every crop known to North Carolina, but nematode damage is pretty difficult to identify outside the laboratory.

Tobacco is probably the hardest hit by nematodes—the tiny worm-like animals destroy $30 million worth a year in North Carolina. Right now, tobacco has reached the size where you can begin to see evidence of nematode damage.

Usually stunted, it wilts and yellows in the afternoon; however, there are other factors that cause the same conditions. If you think nematodes might be damaging your crop, send a sample plant to Sasser, and include roots and information about the specimen and the conditions under which it was grown.

The newest nematode to appear on the North Carolina scene is the alfalfa stem nematode, a serious threat to one of the state's most valuable forage crops. If your alfalfa plants are yellowing and stunted and have stems or growing shoots that are malformed, Sasser would like to have a diseased specimen.

The disease on your plants will be identified and control recommendations returned to you promptly. Send specimens to Plant Disease Clinic, Box 5337, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Some half-million member-owners of rural electric cooperatives will meet together this summer to vote, to visit, to learn, and to be entertained, on the . . . . . .

Senator-Nominee W. Kerr Scott is typical of the many distinguished annual meeting speakers in North Carolina. He is shown here speaking to the members of the Davie EMC at Mocksville.

Annual Meeting Circuit

A stranger driving through Smalltown, North Carolina on a lazy summer afternoon might wonder at the laughter escaping from the windows of the local court house (or school building—or city hall). If he's curious enough to slip into the back of the auditorium, he'll find the hall overflowing with people—relaxed people, enjoying themselves, prompted by entertainers on the stage.

"Is this some sort of agricultural fair?" the stranger might ask a member of the crowd. And the answer would be, "No, this is the annual meeting of the Community Electric Membership Corporation."

The stranger would learn that the entertainment he views is the climax of a day of business for some thousands of member-owners of an electric cooperative. Should he look at the minutes of the day's activities, he would find that these people had been in the auditorium since early morning . . . that they had heard a report of the year's activities by their manager . . . that the president of the board of directors had reported to them . . . that the treasurer of the board had viewed the financial picture with them. Perhaps their Congressional representative had spoken to them of current legislation which might affect the operation of this cooperative.

"What is it," the stranger muses, "that is dynamic enough to hold a crowd together like this for a day-long, meeting?" "Is it," he wonders, "the entertainment they come to see?" But, in looking over the program of the day's activities, he finds that the entertainers have only a portion of the time allotted to the meeting. If the stranger cares to delve further into the mystery behind this large attendance, he will come up with a remarkable experience in democratic living.

He will find that these people are here attending to their business—as simple as that—attending a business that they helped organize and that they now help operate. Each man sitting in this audience owns a portion of this unique business, and, as an owner, he is entitled to one vote in anything connected with its operation.

He's here today, Mr. Stranger, to see how his business is coming along . . . he's taking a yearly inventory, just as the shop keeper inventories his stock at the end of the year. Early this morning, he voted for nine directors to represent him on the co-op's board of directors for the coming year. When the meeting adjourned for lunch, he talked with his business associates about the morning's events . . . maybe he had a few grievances to air . . . perhaps he visited sociably with friends he hadn't seen in sometime. During the lunch interim, he probably viewed a display of the newest additions to the family of electrical servants.

Yes, Mr. Stranger, the annual meeting of the member-owners is the most important event on the electric membership corporation's calendar. And, on the member's calendar, it ranks in importance with stock shows, county fairs, and, for the women, home demonstration meetings. It is a time for business, for education, for pleasure.

These meetings were set up when the cooperatives were organized as business meetings of the owners of these cooperative enterprises, at which time the management (the board of directors and the manager) gives an account to these owners, from whom the management receives authority.

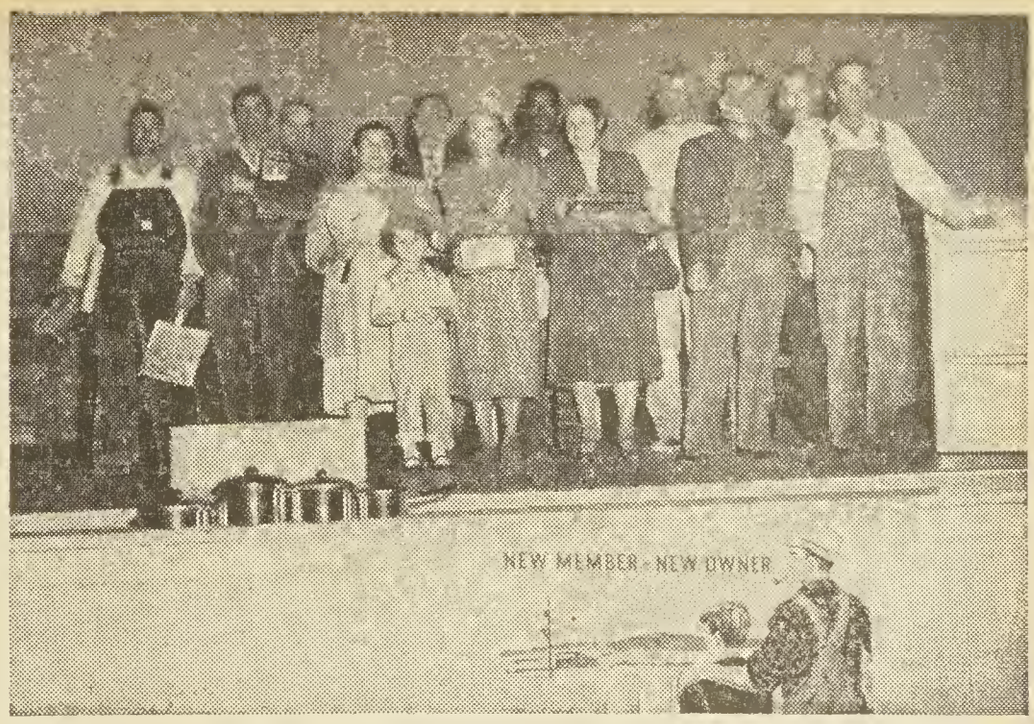
Annual meetings of the various cooperative members follow the same general lines, but individual deviations are found by the onlooker who might make an annual meeting swing across the state. The basic program follows these lines: an invocation by a local minister, the business meeting (consisting of minutes of the preceding annual meeting,

a report from the president, treasurer, secretary), report of the nominating committee, and an election of the directors. There is usually an address by someone interested in the life of the electric cooperative.

The business attended to, the members prepare themselves for the second phase of the three-fold purpose of the meeting: Education. This portion of the day's program will take various forms across the annual meeting circuit. The electrification advisor might show the members slides of the co-op system or a movie prepared as an educational device to emphasize to the members the scope of their business enterprise. Other annual meetings might feature power-use demonstrations, such as the construction of a hay drier, the use of the electric range, farmstead wiring, care of equipment, etc.

At the same time, there will very likely be an electric appliance display in the lobby of the meeting place. These displays are usually sponsored by local electrical dealers. Here is an excellent opportunity for the co-op member to view the latest models in electrical appliances, and perhaps discuss with dealers the relative merits of those which particularly interest him.

And now the members relax for the entertainment portion of the program. This period might consist of a radio comedian, a string band, a beauty contest, a local high school band. And at this period in the day's activities, door prizes are usually awarded the lucky winners. Many a co-op member goes home from the annual meeting not only with a feeling of pride that he has helped build a great business enterprise, pleasure that he has seen friends, joy in having learned something—but with a new electric range in the back of his pick-up, as well.



Many Tarheel rural electric consumer-members will leave their annual meetings the richer by a valued electrical appliance, won as door prizes. Above, the lucky winners of the door prizes offered at Lumbee River EMC annual meeting in 1953.

And they come, these half-million member-owners of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives . . .

They come because they know that the welfare of the rural electric system and its continuing ability to give the best service at the lowest possible cost depends on whether they take advantage of their opportunities and fulfill their obligations at their annual meetings.

IRRIGATION

—*For Pastures*

The portable irrigation system on this Wake County dairy farm will pay for itself in three dry years. In the meantime, it boosts production and profits

EARL BREVOORT propped one leg against his jeep and looked out over the field of sudan grass. Arranged in a tight geometric pattern were irrigation sprinklers, each throwing two streams of water into the air. The sprinklers revolved slowly, their streams carving diamond shapes in the air as they crossed and criss-crossed.

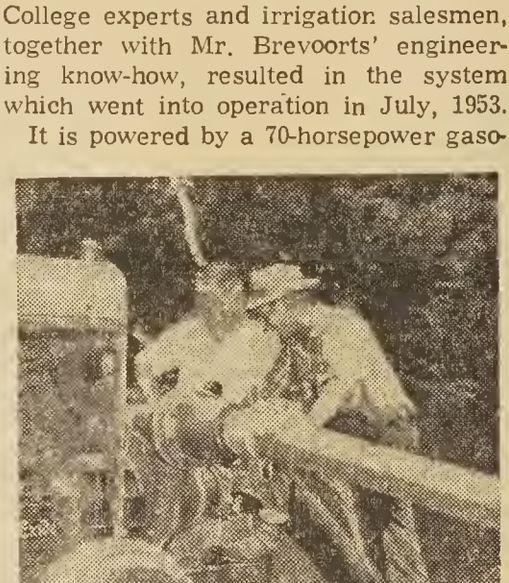
It was an impressive sight, and young Brevoort spoke with a quiet pride as he answered questions. Barely out of State College, he manages the Wake County dairy farm purchased in 1950 by his father, M. J. Brevoort, an aeronautical engineer at Langley Field.

Earl explained that the extensive portable irrigation system is used solely on pastures. There isn't, in fact, a row crop on the entire farm. It's a dairy enterprise through and through. And according to Earl, the irrigation system just about kept it in business last year.

The Brevoorts began thinking of irrigation after the drought year in 1952. That was a disasterous year for many farmers, and it hit particularly hard at dairymen who depended heavily on pasture and grass silage. When 1953 promised to be even worse, they went into action.

There was already a six-acre lake on the farm to provide an ample supply of water. That gave them a running start. Endless consultation with State College experts and irrigation salesmen, together with Mr. Brevoorts' engineering know-how, resulted in the system which went into operation in July, 1953.

It is powered by a 70-horsepower gasoline motor—one of the major mistakes they made, according to Earl. The big motor consumes some 30 gallons of gasoline every eight hours and this operating cost has come to be a major item in the dairy's expense budget. The Brevoorts now realize that a 40-horsepower electric motor would have done the same job—at considerably less expense. If they could come close to getting their money out of the motor, Earl says they would replace it immediately.



Earl Brevoort (right) discusses motor with L. K. Stephenson of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

The pump will deliver 500 gallons of water per minute at 100 pounds pressure. It is portable enough to be moved from one location at the lake to another.

The Brevoorts now have 3,100 feet of five-inch aluminum pipe—in 20-foot lengths. With it they can irrigate some 80 acres of ladino, orchard grass and fescue. During a dry period, they run the pipe to a field of grass and let the sprinklers operate for six hours. They put enough moisture in the land during this period to hold the grass for 10 days. Then the pipes are moved to another field.

The acid test, of course, is "Does it pay?"

Does Irrigation Pay?

The Brevoorts are sure it does. They know it saves tremendous amounts of

Water from the six-acre lake is pumped by 70-hp motor through portable piping to the field to be irrigated. There piping branches off to sprinklers through the field.

grain. Last year, their feed bill was $4,000 less than it was the year before—even though they had a larger herd. They are sure that the improved quality and quantity of grass boosts the milk production of individual cows.

"Another thing," Earl said. "This irrigation system greatly improves pastures that aren't irrigated."

He explained that several fields were beyond reach of the pipe. "Last summer, when it was so dry," he said, "we kept our cows off those fields and let them graze the ones that were irrigated. As a result, the dry fields stayed in pretty good shape and were worth much more for fall and winter pasture."

Cost of the System

The complete system cost approximately $5,600. The Brevoorts believe it will pay for itself in three dry years.

At present the system is completely portable. Its owners hope, however, to install at least one seven-inch main from the lake. It would be permanently located, and five-inch lines could branch off it to the different fields. This would save a tremendous amount of labor in a drought year. Earl estimates that in such a year one man might have to work full time on the present portable system.

The Brevoorts milk 50 Holsteins in their Grade A dairy—a good argument for doing anything necessary to produce top-grade pastures.

IRRIGATING VEGETABLES PRODUCES BUMPER CROPS

How does irrigation work on truck crops? Farmers of Currituck County are beginning to feel that irrigation goes with vegetables "like ham and eggs," says a horticulture specialist.

Albert A. Banadyga, horticulture specialist for the State College Extension Service, says Windell and Ralph Barco of Currituck's Grandy community, for example, began irrigating their cabbage in early May and increased the yield of the crop considerably.

By putting the water on during the critical "heading" period, says Banadyga, the Barcos were able to cut more cabbage earlier, and thus take advantage of the high prices during the early part of the season.

The Barco brothers also have seven acres of early tomatoes that are being irrigated with the same system, says Banadyga.

Mrs. M. C. Blackley, Oxford, Rt. 2, proudly packs her new horizontal freezer. Mrs. Blackley is a member of the Wake EMC at Wake Forest.

Three questions:

(1) Is a freezer practical for our family?

(2) What style freezer shall we buy?

(3) What operating features shall we look for?

Should be answered.

Buying A Home Freezer?

THE introduction of home freezers some 15 years ago brought about a revolution in food preservation. Many North Carolina homemakers have already discovered, through actual use, that freezing captures the peak flavor of fresh foods beyond comparison with other preserving methods. Still other homemakers, eyeing their fresh garden vegetables, are considering the purchase of a home freezer this summer.

Those prospective purchasers of a home freezer should consider four questions in making this decision: (1) Is a home freezer practical for our family? (2) What style home freezer shall we buy—vertical or horizontal? (3) What operating features shall we look for, and what kind of guarantee and service can we expect on home freezers? (4) Shall we buy a home freezer with a separate freezing compartment?

The Practicality of a Freezer

In answering the first question, the practicality of the freezer, the prospective buyer should consider whether space in a locker plant will solve the problem of freezing food just as well as a home freezer. The buyer should decide what and how much food is to be frozen, the total cost of preserving it in a locker plant, the location of the locker plant with respect to the home. These considerations should then be weighed against the purchase of a home freezer.

The cost of the home freezer will depend a great deal on the size chosen. The family should consider the following points when deciding on the size model to be purchased: (1) Will much actual freezing of foods be done, or will the freezer be used primarily for storage? (2) Will the family also have space in a locker plant? (3) Will an attempt be made to make the freezer pay for itself by using it for most of the family food supply, or, perhaps, by freezing some extra food for sale? Depending on all these factors, food experts advise that the freezer needed may be from 1 to 10 or 12 cubic feet per person. An average of 5 to 6 feet per person may generally be used as a guide.

Another consideration in choosing the size of the freezer is how much the freezer will hold. Experts advise that the kind of food and the type of packages are the determining factors, rather than the cubic feet basis. For instance, while a cubic foot of space will hold up to 40 pounds of packaged ground meat, only around 10 pounds of bakery goods (such as cakes and pies) will go into this space. The cubic-foot poundage of other kinds of food ranges between these two. A cubic foot is about 4/5 of a bushel, so a 15-cubic foot freezer would hold about 12 bushels of processed food.

The length of time frozen foods will keep is another important consideration. Properly prepared and stored frozen foods should last from 8 to 12 months. (The organisms that cause spoilage are not active at zero, the temperature at which frozen food should be stored.) Experts advise, however, that it is wise to plan ahead and freeze only as much of the different foods as the family will use during the year.

A Vertical or Horizontal Model

If the family definitely decides that the purchase of a home freezer is in order, the next problem is the type model to buy — vertical or horizontal. Let's take a look at the factors governing this choice. First, the location of the freezer in the home is of primary importance in the choice of model. Although there are freezers of different dimensions, one dimension is limited by the size of the opening through which it must be taken. Is it to go down a stairway, around a corner, or under an archway? When you pick a place to put the freezer, be sure you can get it there! Factor No. 2—Is the floor strong enough to support it? A freezer, heavy when empty, is even heavier when filled. A vertical freezer will rest on a smaller surface than a horizontal freezer of the same capacity. Therefore, it will exert more pressure per square foot of floor area. It may need planks placed underneath to distribute the weight over a greater area.

And now to the relative advantages

and disadvantages of the vertical (upright) horizontal (chest) type of freezers.

Even though the upright freezer doesn't require as much floor space as a horizontal one, some floor space must be allowed for the door or doors to swing open. The horizontal freezer has one good feature if the freezer is located in or near the kitchen: the flat top can be used as work space.

From the convenience-in-use standpoint, the choice will be one of personal preference. Vertical freezers tend to frost more than those of the other type, but on the whole are a little easier to defrost. Initial feeling that a vertical freezer would be more convenient should be considered in the light of its use as a freezer with all shelves packed full rather than as a refrigerator with the objects at the rear fairly accessible over the tops of these at the front of the shelves. The buyer should remember that if the freezer is full, there is no convenient place to put the packages at the front while getting packages from the bottom layer. The drawers in the vertical freezer avoid this difficulty, but waste some of the storage space. Baskets in the horizontal type make it easier to get at the food at the bottom of the storage space, but they are heavy to lift. These baskets also waste storage space. When freezer shopping, try reaching all places where packages can be stored and imagine trying to get at them if the freezer were full.

Cost of Operation of Two Types

It is doubtful that one can say all vertical freezers of a certain size will cost more to operate because of higher electric energy consumption than all horizontal ones of the same size. It is, however, safe to say that, if the constructions are identical, a vertical freezer will cost no more to operate than a horizontal one.

Operating Features

The third question facing the freezer-buyer is "What operating features should we look for, and what kind of guarantees and service can be expected on home freezers?"

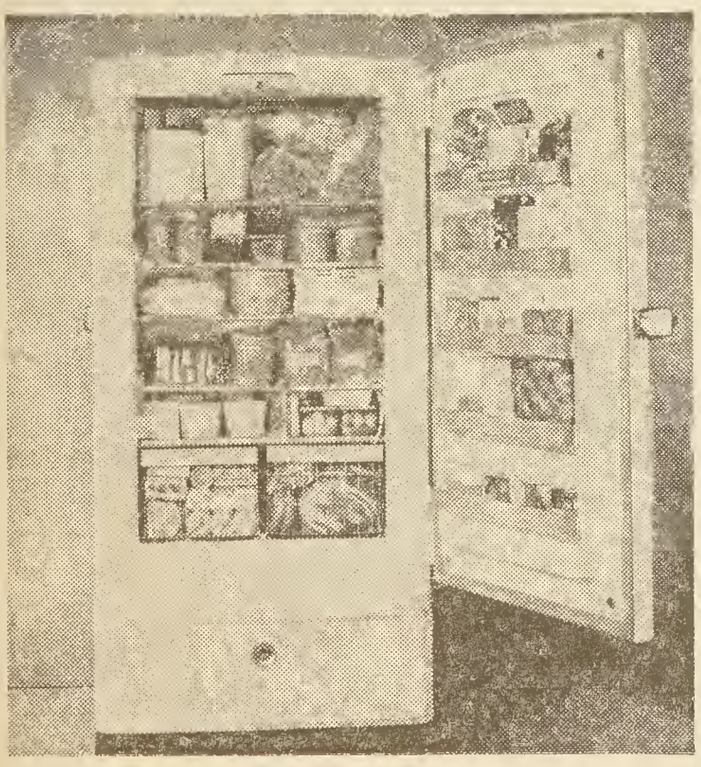
The features that most influence the operating characteristics of a freezer are the efficiency of the refrigerating mechanism, proper installation, adequate vapor seal, rugged construction. The buyer should purchase his freezer from an established manufacturer of home or farm equipment—or from a local dealer with a reputation for reliability and honest dealing. As for freezer guarantees—they carry practically the same guarantees as those for household refrigerators. The whole freezer is usually guaranteed for one year against defects in materials or workmanship, and the refrigeration unit for five years.

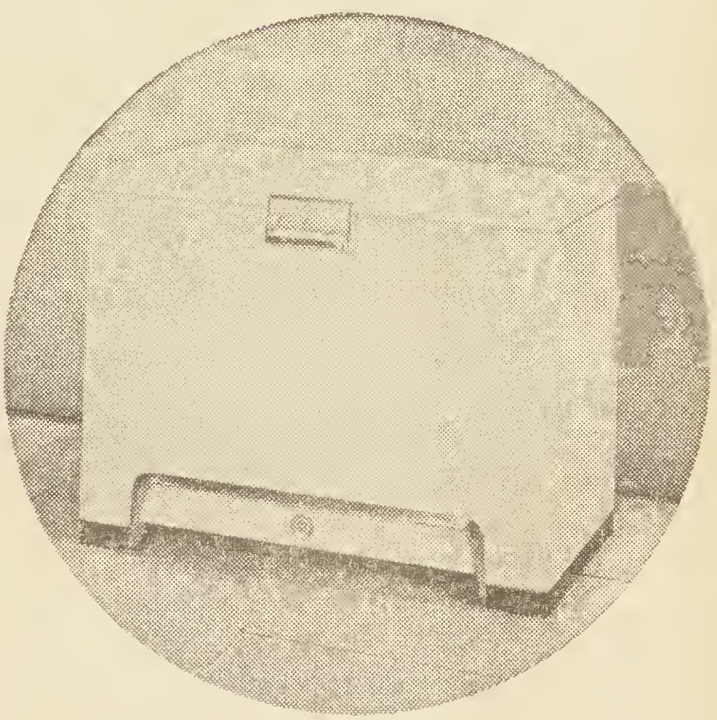
And as for the servicing—freezers operate under more severe conditions than the standard type household refrigerator, and, consequently, more need for service can be expected. For this reason, it is advisable to buy a freezer made by a manufacturer who maintains nearby servicing and who also has arrangements for handling frozen foods in case of major difficulty.

Following is information on the mechanism of home freezers based on a study of various types by Dr. Earl McCracken, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Wall Insulation. Insulation should be four inches in thickness and should be constructed of cork, rock wool, glass wool, plastic, or any other recognized type. Check with the dealer as to what measurements have been taken to establish a vapor seal between the outer liner and the insulation to prevent moisture from entering the insulation.

Compressor Units. The freezer should have the correct amount of cooling refrigerated surface in the box to produce the desired temperature without having these surfaces at excessively low temperatures, such as 20 or 30 F. below zero. Compressor units are of two types (1) the open and (2) the closed or sealed unit. In the open type, the compressor is run by a belt from the motor. This unit generally has a fan attached to the motor shaft to force air through the condenser. In the sealed unit, the motor and compressor are in the same housing and sealed in oil. A separate motor runs the fan for the condenser. The open-type unit gives slightly better operating efficiency, and can be serviced without returning it to the factory. The trend in home freezers of the sizes most families will buy is toward "sealed" compressor units. In fact, most home freezers today are of the closed type.



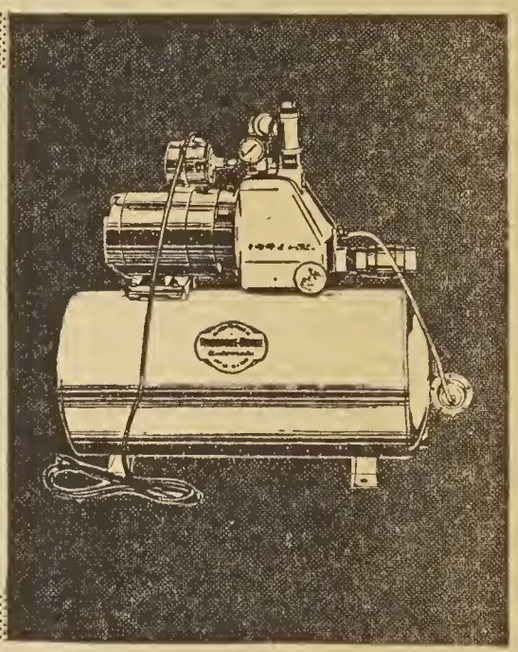


Photos Courtesy of General Electric

The location, floor space, work space are factors to consider when choosing between a vertical or horizontal freezer.

PULL THE OLD PUMP!

REA power...and this simple FAIRBANKS-MORSE ELECTRIC WATER SYSTEM provide water under pressure at the lowest cost!



All you need to do is drop a length of plastic pipe down your old well . . . attach it to this powerful Fairbanks-Morse water system, and you've ended that hated back-breaking chore—carrying water!

That's just the beginning!

You're ready now to extend your water system anywhere you want it—in the kitchen, the bathroom, basement, wash house, milk house and barn!

You can make these extensions yourself, one project at a time on a pay-as-you-go basis . . . or you can finance a complete home water service, from pump to fixtures, through REA-FHA with only one monthly payment to make!

SEE YOUR FAIRBANKS-MORSE DEALER

The Fairbanks-Morse water system shown here—the 650M14—can be seen at your nearest Fairbanks-Morse dealer's store. This compact unit can be put under a kitchen sink. Or it can be hung on wall brackets beside the well or cistern. Its features include:

- ¼-hp. continuous-duty motor
- self-priming—even in gassy wells
- bronze impeller—on stainless steel shaft
- nylon nozzle and venturi tube
- 14-gallon pressure tank
- no working parts below ground
- delivery up to 390 gph. at a 20′ lift

If you do not know the address of your nearest Fairbanks-Morse dealer, write for information. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Ill.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

a name worth remembering when you want the best

WATER SYSTEMS • GENERATING SETS
MOWERS • HAMMER MILLS • PUMPS
MAGNETOS • MOTORS • SCALES
DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

Let Your Fairbanks-Morse Dealer Help Plan Your Water System

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Aberdeen Hardware Co.

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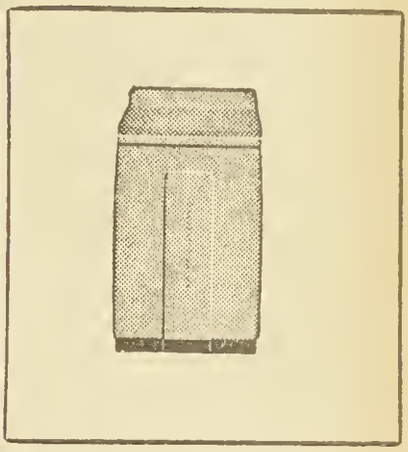

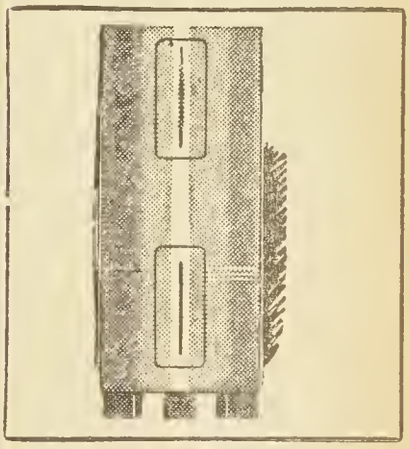

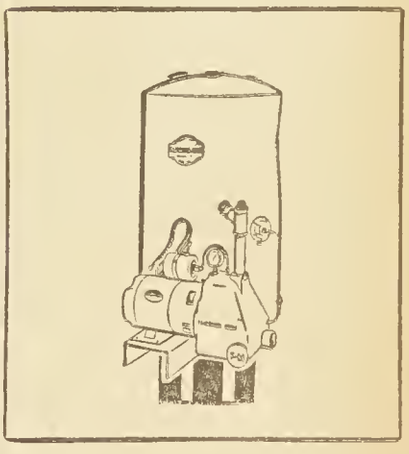

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a name worth remembering

Ask for Free Booklet

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to give you a copy of the new, authoritative booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System." It gives you the kind of information about installing water systems you want to know; or, just mail the coupon. We'll send you the booklet at once.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

Send us your free booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System."

We are buying our first pump———We want to replace our old one———

Name .....

Address .....

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Eisenhower Orders AEC to Contract For Private Power in the TVA Area

Washington, D. C.—President Eisenhower has openly joined hands with the commercial utilities attempts to invade TVA, and eliminate the construction of TVA's proposed Fulton steam plant, it was revealed June 17 at a hearing of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Committee is investigating the Atomic Energy Commission's contract negotiations with two commercial utilities proposal to supply 500,000 kw of new power to AEC's installations in the TVA area. The President directed the Commission to negotiate with the commercial utilities rather than have TVA supply the 500,000 kw to AEC.

Major General Kenneth Nichols, general manager of AEC, read a letter from Bureau of Budget Director Roland Hughes which stated, "The President has asked me to instruct the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed with negotiations" with the Middle South Utilities, Inc. and the Southern Co. The Administration has refused appropriations for the TVA Fulton steam plant, with capacity TVA will need in 1957 or face a power shortage. To overcome the power shortage, the President in his January budget message said that TVA would be relieved of some of its power-supply responsibilties to AEC. Commercial utilities have long vigorously opposed TVA, and it was exactly a year ago that Eisenhower called TVA expansion an example of "Creeping Socialism."

Rep. Chet Holifield (Calif.) charged that the President's directive to AEC was "illegal" because the Atomic Energy Act does not give them authority to go into the power business. Holifield called the commercial utilities proposal "dishonest any costly," and charged that it would cost the government "at least $90-million more than the cost of equivalent power" supplied by TVA, if TVA were allowed to build the Fulton steam plant.

TVA officials testified that the proposed private plant would cost $5,567,000 more a year to operate than the steam plants TVA has proposed. The additional annual cost estimated by the AEC would be $3,685,000. Included in this figure is a stipulation in the utility proposal that AEC pay the Federal, state and local taxes, and meet the higher cost of borrowing private money.

The investigation was demanded by Holifield and Rep. Melvin Price (Ill.) following an advertisement in the *Washington Post and Times-Herald* which charged that the utility proposal would "cost American taxpayers $500-million" in the next 25 years.

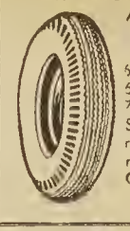
"The government's own powerhouse, the TVA, can continue to furnish low-cost power to the AEC in record time and at vast savings to us who pay the bills. The commercial utilities' record in supplying AEC is one of missed deadlines, mounting costs, and guaranteed profits. Should they get more of the AEC's business?" the ad asked.

Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.) requested the Committee "to stop, immediately," negotiations of the proposed contract, and "examine the legality and the wisdom" of entering into such a "detrimental" contract.

If the government needs more power supply, he declared, TVA should supply it. The proposed contract has "ulterior motives," Gore charged. Commercial utilities have been trying to invade the TVA area for years, and Eisenhower's directive would provide just that. The Senator disassociated himself from his role of TVA supporter to make it clear that he is appearing as a witness to "challenge" the legality of the President's action, and to comment on the poor economics of the situation.

(Continued on Page 24)

12 Months' Driving for $5.50



A new-tire guarantee with each used tire
Positively Not Recaps
Every Tire Machine Inspected

600-16	$5.50	Two for	$10.50
650-16	$5.50	670 15	$5.95
700-15	$5.95	640-15	$5.95

Send this ad with order Mail orders rushed FOB on receipt of check or money order for the size desired. No COD's. Dept. C, WEST PARK TIRE SALES 14018 Beech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

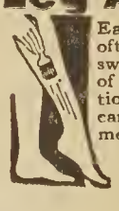
Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

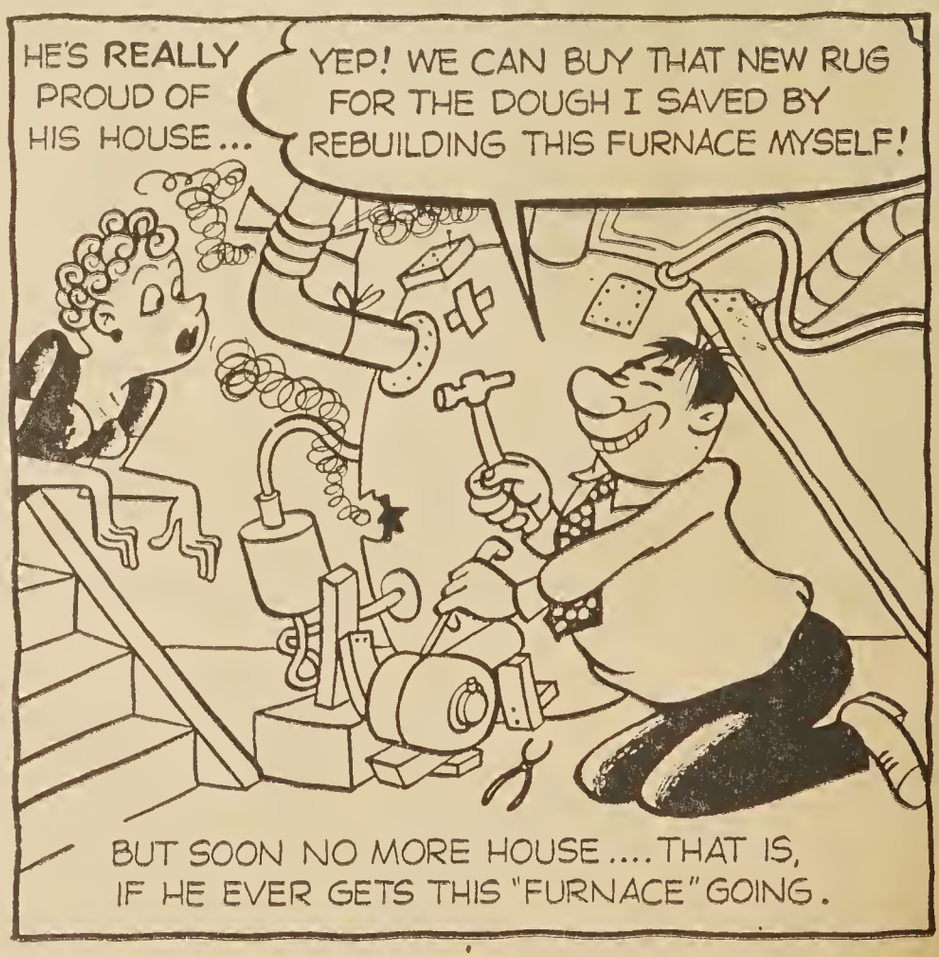
Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-L, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper. (Advertisement)

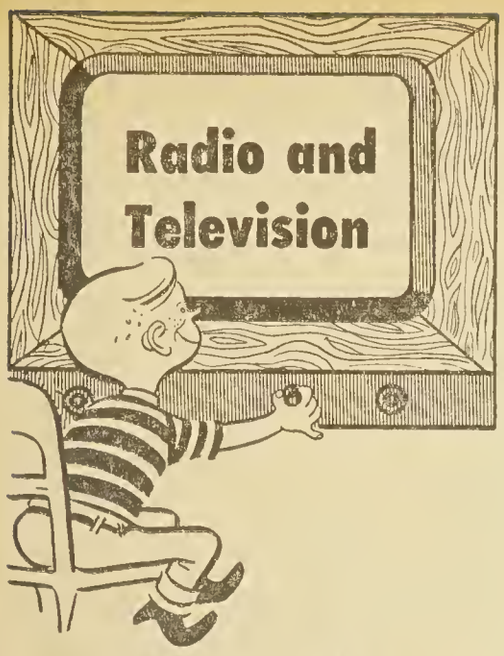
Leg Applications



Easy to use VISCOSE Applications often relieve inner pressure pains and swollen legs so that natural healing of old lesions due to venous congestion, may respond. If your druggist cannot supply you, describe your ailment for FREE BOOK.

VISCOSE COMPANY
140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Ill.


HE'S REALLY PROUD OF HIS HOUSE...
YEP! WE CAN BUY THAT NEW RUG FOR THE DOUGH I SAVED BY REBUILDING THIS FURNACE MYSELF!
BUT SOON NO MORE HOUSE....THAT IS, IF HE EVER GETS THIS "FURNACE" GOING.



New 804-Foot Tower Completed for WNCT

WNCT (Greenville) 804-foot tower has been completed. The coaxial cable was run and the antenna was transferred from the former 25-foot tower to the new tower at the end of June. For this move, the station was off only two days.

Other news from WNCT includes announcement of a new show which started last month. "Lucky Street," Emceed by Bill Adcox. The new program will show from 10:15 to 10:30 each Tuesday and Thursday. A lucky street in some town within WNCT's telecast range will be announced, and the first person who lives in the particular street to call WNCT will receive 14 gifts from sponsoring merchants.

Tarheels See Color TV On WSJS-Television

The first color television program to be broadcast by a North Carolina station was aired by WSJS Television, Winston-Salem, on June 25.

It was the National Broadcasting Company's afternoon program, "Mrs. U.S.A." This was also N.B.C.'s first attempt at televising color on film. Previous color broadcasts by the network have been live studio productions.

Harold Essex, vice-president in charge of broadcasting for Piedmont Publishing Company, said WSJS - Television has been experimenting with color broadcasts for the past couple of months, but this was the first complete, regularly-scheduled color feature aired by WSJS during a normal broadcast period.

Essex said WSJS expects to be able to schedule color telecasts on a regular basis by the middle of June.

New Television Station Will Serve Twenty-six Counties in Carolinas

Construction of a new $500,000 television station, which will serve both North and South Carolina, began last month at Florence, South Carolina. A target date of "the last week in September" has been set by officials of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company, operators of the new outlet, as the time the new station will go "on the air." Call letters WBIW have been assigned the station by the Federal Communications Commission.

Engineers for the broadcasting company will begin moving in the transmitter and associated equipment the first week in August.

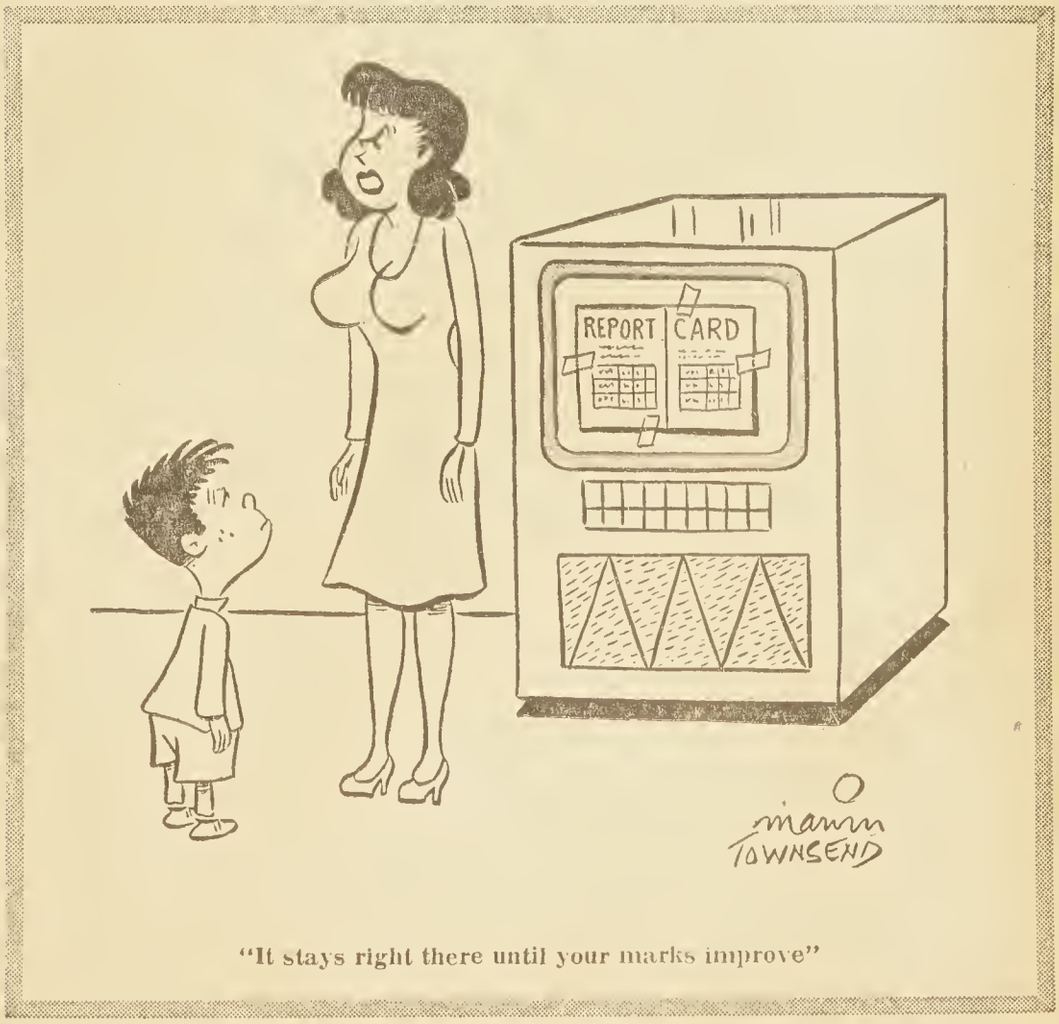
The WBTW building, which will contain 10,000 square feet of floor space, will be located approximately five and one-half miles northeast of Florence on a 16-acre tract. It will be completely air-conditioned and will incorporate approximately 25 rooms of varying dimensions and functions. Included will be 14 offices, a transmitter and control room, a property room and two dressing rooms. There will also be a photographic darkroom, an employees' lunch room and a 30'x45' studio for use in televising local programs.

WBTW will operate on VHF channel 8, with top power of 316,000 watts. This is the maximum allowable power for stations on channel 8, and will give the Florence television station as much power as any other television station in the nation. WBTW will serve 26 counties, with a population of 1,094,100 persons, in North and South Carolina.

J. William Quinn has been employed as managing director for WBTW, with Melvin Purvis, Florence attorney, serving as station manager. Robert Rierson, formerly WBT program director, is the new station's program and production director. Quinn and Rierson will remain at WBTV in Charlotte for the next several weeks, training personnel for the Florence operation. WBTV will employ 36 persons initially.

M. J. Minor, as project engineer, has direct supervision over all construction and installation of equipment at the building site.

You Can Reach
97,000 Farmers
Through Our
Rural Exchange



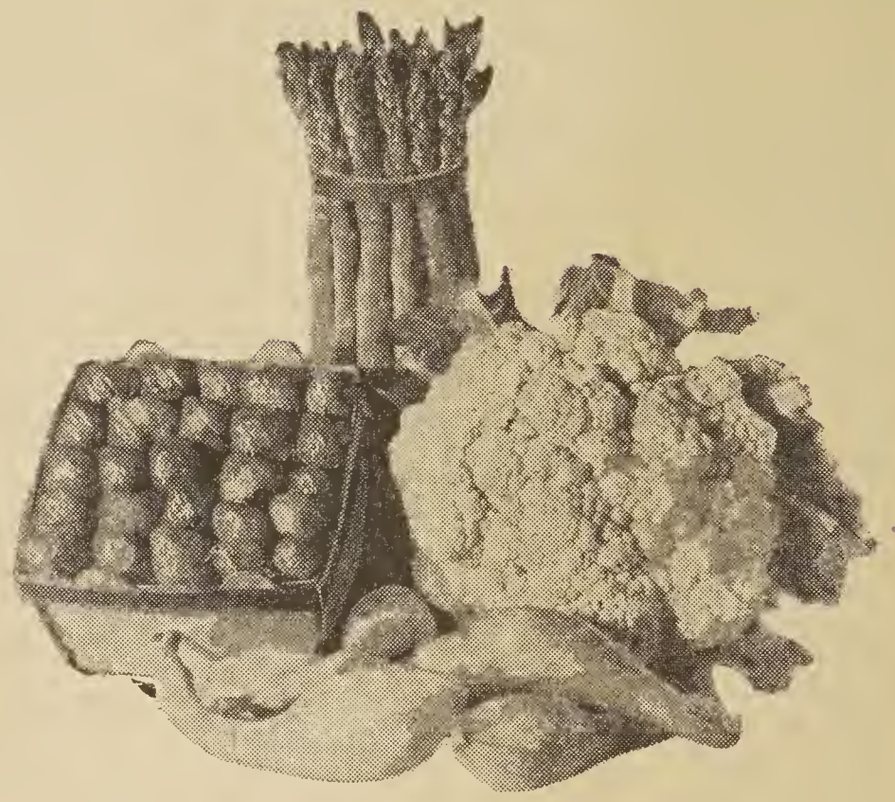
"It stays right there until your marks improve"

Have June

in

January

With



Garden-Fresh Frozen Foods

This is the time of the year when home gardeners can make their freezers pay off—with a reward of garden fresh vegetables the year 'round.

For, as more vegetables ripen, the home freezer provides the perfect safe storage place for almost the entire produce of a home garden. With the exception of celery, radishes and salad greens, almost all vegetables can be frozen successfully and stored for 10 to 12 months.

Frozen foods experts say that with all vegetables it is most essential to get them into the freezer as soon as possible after picking. Vegetables which stand for longer than two hours after picking, they warn, will lose flavor, tenderness and nutritional values. Quick freezing captures and preserves the flavor and goodness of fresh vegetables.

Based on tests, these experts make the following general freezing recommendations:

(1) Carefully select choice grades of vegetables for frezeer, including only those in perfect condition for table use.

(2) Pick only as many as you can process and place in the freezer within two hours.

(3) Gather the vegetables in the cool of the morning, before they have absorbed much heat from the sun.

(4) Then prepare for the freezer as you would for the table: wash thoroughly and remove over-ripe or immature ones or damanged portions.

(5) Blanch or scald in boilding water. Steam blanching is recommended, because it preserves more vitamins and minerals.

(6) Cool in icy water, then drain on absorbent toweling.

(7) Package in airtight containers, either rigid, heavily-waxed freezer cartons, glass freezer jars, polyethylene or laminated bags.

(8) Then place package in freezer immediately. A package should never stand at room temperature.

(9) Quick freeze by placing in direct contact with freezing surface in either upright or chest freezer.

(10) Once frozen, store any place in freezer.

Make certain packages are airtight. Seal with a hand iron at the lowest temperature setting, or with a curling iron. Label clearly.

Use only packaging materials that will resist moisture and vapor, experts advise. Select packages or bags according to the needs of your family, remembering that a pint container will yield three to four servings and a quart will yield six to eight servings.

Outer cardboard cartons may be used a second time, but cellophane bags or liners should not. Pliofilm and polyethylene bags may be washed and re-used.

Homemakers without gardens can profitably buy freshly-picked vegetables from nearby gardens or farms, while they are in season, and enjoy these garden fresh vegetables for months to come by following the same procedure. For best results, they must be obtained immediately after picking, and then frozen quickly.

Here are suggestions for processing and freezing some specific vegetables:

Asparagus. Wash thoroughly. Remove scales and all woody portions. Cut in lengths to fit container. Blanch small spears three minutes in water, four minutes in steam. Pack in container with tips alternately in opposite directions. Freeze.

Broccoli. Use only compact heads of uniform color. Soak in brine solution (1 cup salt to 1 gallon water) for one-half hour to remove insects. Remove woody portions, cut into ½-inch pieces. Blanch in boiling water for three minutes and in steam for four minutes. Cool, drain, package in rigid cartons or bags, placing heads alternately in opposite directions.

Carrots. Select young, tender, small carrots. Wash and scrape, then blanch in steam for four minutes if diced or sliced, five minutes if whole. Package in rigid cartons or bags.

Corn-on-the-Cob. Remove husks and silk. Then blanch, five to nine minutes in boiling water, depending on size, six to ten minutes in steam. Cool, drain, wrap each ear separately in freezer cellophane or aluminum foil. Several ears may then be packaged in a plastic bag or wrapped together in freezer paper.

Lima Beans. Choose fully mature beans while pods are still green. Before shelling, plunge into boiling water for a minute, then cool in ice water. Shell, then blanch for one to two and a half minutes, depending on size. Cool, drain and package in freezer cartons.

Cucumbers. Pare, then cut in paper thin slices. Do not cook. Cut slices directly into freezing containers. When ready to serve, pour spiced vinegar over slices and let stand for a few minutes.

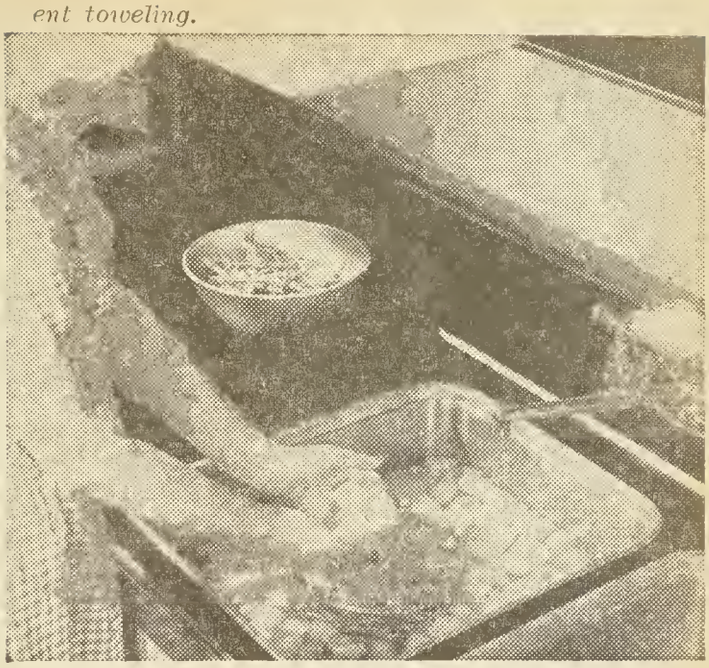
Green or Black-Eyed Peas. Select tender, not fully matured peas. To shell easily, plunge in boiling water for one minute, then cool at once in ice water. Shell, then blanch for a minute in boiling water, or two minutes in steam. Cool, drain and package in rigid cartons or plastic bags.

Green Stuffed Peppers. Leave whole, clean and scoop out seeds. Stuff with your favorite filling. Bake as usual. Wrap while hot in aluminum foil and freeze immediately.

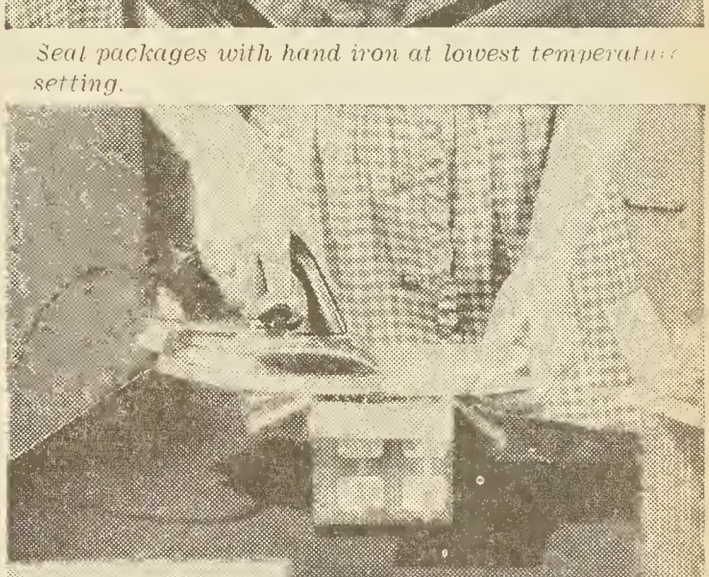
Green and Yellow Wax Beans. Select tender pods, with beans slightly under-mature. Wash throughly, remove ends and cut into desired lengths, leave whole, or French. Blanch whole beans in boiling water for two and a half minutes, two minutes for cut; or blanch in steam, three French. Cool, drain, package in desired containers or and a half minutes for while, three for cut, and two for freezer bags.

Summer Squash. Select squash with tender rind, small seeds. Wash, then peel if desired. Cut in one-half inch slices. Blanch in boiling water three to three and a half minutes, or in steam, four to four and a half minutes. Cool, drain, then pack in desired freezer containers.

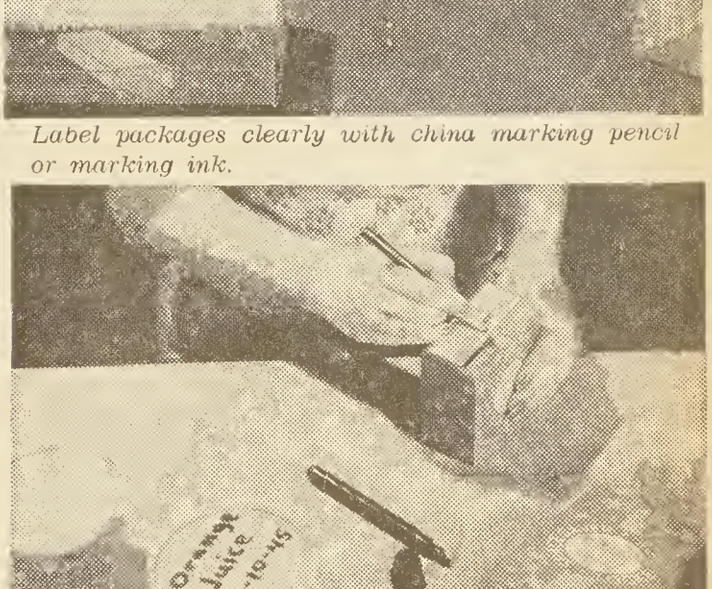
Ice water cools vegetables quickly. Dry on absorbent toweling.



Seal packages with hand iron at lowest temperature setting.



Label packages clearly with china marking pencil or marking ink.



2881. Make this jaunty halter for warm summer days. It's so easy and so expensive looking. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4⅞ yds 35-in. for ensemble.

3006. For every mood of the day, a dress with skirt flare in sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 3½ yds. 35-in.

2143. The shirttail dress comes in sizes 12 to 20 and has sleeve choice. Size 16: Sleeveless dress takes 3¾ yds. 35-in.

3009. Pocketed casual with low neck and gathered shoulders in sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 4¼ yds. 35-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK, 25¢ Additional!

Let Us Hear From You

When taking inventory of the pattern leaflets and booklets on hand in the homemaking offices of the *Carolina Farmer,* we find that we have a limited number of crochet patterns and booklets, which have been offered in previous issues of the *Farmer,* still on hand. Thinking that some of our homemaking readers might have missed these patterns and booklets, we are offering them again this month.

If any of them appeal to you, just clip the coupon at the right, check the patterns or booklets you desire, and mail to your homemaking editor. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the patterns you choose (send two for more than three leaflets), and your order will be filled immediately.

And when ordering these patterns, let us know how you like our free pattern service, and tell us if there is any particular pattern you would like to see offered on these pages. Now is a good

(Continued on Page 24)

Pattern and Booklet Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

Crochet Patterns

- ☐ Toy Lion (S-6020)
- ☐ Stoles (C-205)
- ☐ Hat and Bag (6162)
- ☐ Pillow Case Edging (S-527)
- ☐ Hairpin Lace Place Mat (S-473)
- ☐ Hairpin Lace Chair Set (306)
- ☐ Tweed Place Mat (S-401)
- ☐ Pot Holders (S-369)
- ☐ Bedspread (S-435)

Booklets

- ☐ "How to Choose and Use Your Washing Machine"
- ☐ "Breakfast in the Modern Reducing Diet"

Name .....

Electric Membership Corporation .....

Comments .....

.....

.....

Address coupons to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Over the Lines . . . with Becky

Stretchable Sock

We have just heard of a new stretchable sock for infants which is almost impossible to kick off. They are nylon and can be easily sudsed out. They dry so quickly that a limited number of pairs will go a long way.

Postum Cooler

Try the following recipe for a cooling summer-time drink:

2 tablespoons Instant Postum
2 tablespoons sugar
3 cups chilled milk
1 pint vanilla ice cream

Combine all ingredients in bowl, shaker, or glass jar with tight top. Beat thoroughly with rotary egg beater or shake well. Serve immediately. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Hobby Book

A handy little booklet, "Hobby Publication," which lists government publications on hobbies ranging from aviation to sewing can be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The booklet contains handy order forms for the publications it lists. Those of you who have not yet become aware of the valuable publications available from the Superintendent of Documents should look into this wonderful research source.

New Mops

Have you seen the two new mops O-Cedar now has on the market? One of them (the Every-Which-Way) has a flexible socket which swivels to any position at a finger's touch . . . turns sideways to dust a wider path, twists at all angles to wiggle in and out of tight places, and flattens down to clean under low furniture. The pad is made of nylon yarn which dries with the speed of nylon stockings. The other, a pint-sized version of the self-squeezing sponge mop, has all the sturdy construction and work-saving features of the conventional size, and is called the Sponge Moppet. It is wonderful as an auxiliary mop for everyday chores, particularly for cleaning small areas such as window panes or bathtubs. It has a push-pull squeezer on the handle which folds the sponge dry, an extension handle, and a rubber hanging tip for storage. Good bathroom mop!

A Basic Starch Recipe Will Keep Summer Petticoats Prettily Perky

This season's bevy of billowing petticoats adds a problem for milady on washday—"Just how can I keep that crinoline stiff and perky?" We have the answer for the problem. To stiffen those cotton crinolines and chintz, here's a basic starch recipe that's just right.

An extra heavy starch for special pertness is in order. In a bowl mix to a smooth paste ¼ cup lump starch and a little water. For smooth ironing drop in two small cakes of the blue wax ironing aid and pour in a quart of rapidly boiling water. Stir until dissolved.

Now, dip your petticoat in the mixture, squeezing the mixture well into it. Dip and squeeze, dip and squeeze. Wring out well and dry thoroughly. Then sprinkle and wrap in a plastic bag or several layers of waxed paper. If convenient, store in refrigerator for a couple of hours before ironing. It is better to iron crinoline while still damp, using a soft cloth as a press cloth.

And keep your rayon taffetas rustly, too. For these, use a light starch, diluting the basic starch recipe with four parts warm water. Dip and squeeze the taffeta, but don't wring—instead, gently squeeze out excess starch to avoid making unnecessary wrinkles. Roll in a Turkish towel and iron while a little damp.

This homemaker happily mixes a good stiff starch to keep her crinolines and net petticoats pretty and billowy during the summer months.

These are simple hot weather methods —designed to keep your spirits, as well as your petticoats, perky!

SINGER Rebuilt PORTABLE-ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINES

REBUILT BY TRI-STATE
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ALL THESE FEATURES
BRAND-NEW MOTOR
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Free to first 25 customers: one oil can, 1 bottle of oil, 1 screw driver for use of coupon.

Tri-State Sewing and Supply Co.
609 S. 5th St., Louisville, Ky.
I would like a free home demonstration of your guaranteed rebuilt SINGER MACHINE at no obligation to me. I understand demonstration will be made anywhere in North Carolina.

Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....
If R.F.D., please send directions.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

proved such funds totaling $227,919,203, including a $49,919,203 carryover from this fiscal year . . .

REA borrowers are meeting their loan obligations in an outstanding manner. Authority for that statement is Administrator Ancher Nelsen. In a report to the Senate Appropriations Committee, the REA head stated, "There are only 18 borrowers delinquent in their payments and the total delinquency is only 1 percent of the amount due. About half of the money loaned in the electric program has not yet reached repayment stage. A method of appraising the borrowers' operations has been developed which gives us a means of determining which borrowers may experience difficulty as their debt payments increase. There are 240 borrowers in that category." . . . The likelihood that the Senate will continue farm price supports at 90 percent of parity has doubled. Key reason for that is the return of Senator Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) to the Agriculture Committee. The death of Senator Clyde Hoey (N. C.) left that committee split 7 to 7 on support legislation. Humphrey's membership on the Committee gives high parity supporters a one-vote margin . . . REA reports that the cost of distribution lines now averages $2,100 per mile as compared to $1,909 in 1950 and $720 in 1940. Another utility scheme has been launched to boost the price of Federal power to REA-financed co-ops. A bill to do this is being quietly pushed by Senator William A. Purtell (Conn.). The former banker is chairman of the Subcommittee on Business and he sent a memorandum to all members urging early action on his proposal. The memo clearly reveals the intent of the legislation to soak co-ops. It states in part: "The Subcommittee's task is to determine whether those receiving Federal power should also pay for headwater benefits . . . My bill is designed to equalize consumer costs between consumers who are receiving private power and consumers who are receiving Federal power."

Eisenhower Orders

(Continued from Page 18)

Testimony revealed that three of the AEC Commissioners, Dr. Henry Smyth, Thomas Murray, and E. M. Zuckert, would not put their stamp of approval on Presidential directive, considering it beyond their responsibilities. However, they agreed to proceed in view of the directive.

AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss and Commissioner Joseph Campbell, both Eisenhower appointees, reportedly were in favor of the Presidential directive.

In an afternoon session TVA witnesses testified that the utility plant and the TVA plant could be amortized in approximately 25 years. The only difference being the government would own the TVA plant, but in comparison would not own the private utility plant, additionally the government would pay the utility approximately $140-million over and above the cost of the TVA plant.

A proposal by Walter Von Treskow, representing a group of New York financiers, was turned down by Eisenhower. The Von Treskow plan would give title of the power plant to the government after it had paid itself out. Von Treskow's associates would receive two years amortization payment for their efforts.

The Administration said this plan did not indicate a "clear savings" to the government.

Meanwhile, TVA appropriations for fiscal 1955 were reported out of conference with $12-million slashed off the $26-million increase provided in the Senate version of the bill. The $12-million was earmarked for new transmission facilities, which now have to be financed out of TVA's operating revenue. The appropriation is still $24-million below what Eisenhower requested.

The conference report has been approved by both Houses, and on June 17 was sent to the President.

Let Us Hear

(Continued from Page 22)

time, too, to send along your favorite recipe to be shared with all homemaking readers of the *Carolina Farmer*.

We're here to serve you, we like serving you, and we are always anxious to know just how we can improve our pages to better serve the North Carolina farm wife. So let us hear!

Wiser Grain Feeding

(Continued from Page 7)

the job is to get as much milk as possible from maximum amounts of roughage.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Rural Exchange

Agents Wanted

MONEY-MAKING HOMEWORK! We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Post card requests answered. Hirsch, 1301-17 Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

ADDRESS ADVERTISING POSTCARDS. Must have good handwriting. Box Nine, Watertown, Mass.

TOBACCO FARMERS. We want 2 million pounds top quality smoking tobacco. Highest prices offered. Cracking good set buyers. SALE EVERY DAY. NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, CHADBOURNE, N. C. Phone 3471. M. E. Fagg. Bill Coates, Jr. Ralph Fagg.

Old Autos Wanted

DO YOU have an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, prices wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

Watches, Jewelry

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Chinchillas

RAISE GENUINE CHINCHILLAS. These little animals thrive in basements or spare rooms. Breed up to 15 years. Pedigreed registered stock available. Write for free literature. K & H Chinchilla Ranch, 144 Randolph Avenue, Asheboro, N. C.

Tomatoes

SELL MORE TOMATOES in cardboard containers. Holds four tomatoes. 500, $12.50. C. S. Reid, Rt. 6, Box 1395, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Hog Medicine

MR. FARMER, for healthier livestock, use National Hog, Cow and Mule Medicines. Has been used for 35 years. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C.

Pen Pals

LADIES, GENTLEMEN (single) desiring pen-pals of opposite sex, write L. Luigs, Box 475, Lomita, California.

HALE!

"Well, whatta ya know. And to think I said that last calf was the best in the world."

FAIR EXCHANGE

During a grouse hunt in England, two sportsmen were shooting at a clump of trees near a stone wall. Suddenly a red face popped up over the wall.

"Hey, you almost hit my wife!"

"Did I?" cried the man, aghast. "I'm terribly sorry—have a shot at mine over there."

* * *

MIRACULOUS

Nature is a wonderful thing. After all, millions of years ago she didn't know we were going to wear glasses, but look where she put our ears.

* * *

WELL!

"So you met your wife at a dance! Wasn't it romantic?"

"No, embarrassing. I thought she was home taking care of the kids."

* * *

INDICATION

A boy is growing up when he'd rather steal a kiss than second base.

* * *

CRAZY

A ten-year-old boy took his little brother to see a psychiatrist.

"Doc," he said, "there's something wrong with Jimmy, here. He thinks he's a baseball bat."

"Well, Son," said the psychiatrist, "I think we can fix him up, if you'll let him stay here for a few days."

"Geeze, doc," said the ten-year old, "we can't leave him. We need him in the game tomorrow."

MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Two small boys put their hands side by side.

"Hah! Mine's dirtier'n yours," said one.

"Well," said the other, "you're a year older'n me."

* * *

BE CAREFUL

You only have to mumble a few words in church to get married, and a few in your sleep to get divorced.

"Got 'im!"

TRUE!

From bitter experience
I am moved to remark
A thumb tack's easier
To find in the dark.

* * *

UNSELFISH

"Oh, Lord," prayed Ruth, "I'm not asking anything for myself, but please send Mother a son-in-law."

* * *

USELESS

Anne to male fellow worker: "Yes, I can tell you how I got my raise, but I don't think it will help you much."

* * *

RELIGIOUS (?)

"Oh, mommy," said the little boy, "I just saw the nicest man."

"You did?" answered his mother. "What did he do that was so nice?"

"He was carrying our garbage can over his head when the bottom came out all over him. And he just stood there and talked to God."

Statewide Report

—By William T. Crisp—

Last month the president of the United States took an unprecedented step when he ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into a contract with several commercial utilities in the Memphis, Tennessee area for the purchase of electricity for the next 25 years. Despite the opposition of a majority of AEC's members, the president directed AEC to proceed with an arrangement which is certainly unique, if not, as some have suggested, illegal.

AEC will buy power at Memphis; the power will be introduced into TVA's electric system; TVA will then release an equal block of power in the Paducah, Kentucky area for use by AEC at its huge new plant there. TVA has been the sole supplier for the government's atomic energy plants in this area up to now The alternative to some such plan would be, of course, for TVA to expand its power facilities to provide the additional needed electricity.

This the administration has consistently refused to permit it to do. For two years the proposal to construct a needed steam generation plant near Memphis has been rejected by both the administration and Congress. Now TVA is being told, albeit indirectly, that it must finally yield to the selfish utilities which surround it. Inevitably this will mean higher power rates in the Tennessee Valley as well as destruction of the TVA yardstick by which power costs in this entire area of the country have been measured and tempered.

Already members of both houses of Congress have threatened to challenge this action by the president. On July 1 the Langer Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate requested AEC to hold up execution of the proposal until the entire matter is investigated. Let us hope that Congress succeeds in halting this fateful step. For if the adminisration is allowed to give the utilities a wedge in the Tennessee Valley, the ultimate result will be the abandonment of those basic principles which have made TVA successful in its own region and influential for good throughout the nation.

One finds it difficult to reconcile the president's actions with his statements during his campaign for election in 1952. At that time, he stated positively that if he were elected TVA would continue to be "operated at maximum efficiency." Tennessee, with a margir of less than 3000 votes, went tor Eisenhowei in the presidential election.

Yet, only last year the president referred to TVA as "creeping socialism" (see accompanying editorial). And now, apparently, he is willing to subject that great project to the designs of the same ambitious interests who invented that false label.

EDITORIALS

The Verdict of the People

The Army-McCarthy hearings, which began in April, finally came to an end in June. Of course, the verdict of the committee on the charges and counter-charges which were aired will not be forthcoming for some time. Even then we shall probably witness a split committee, plying the trade of politics far more fervently than the cause of truth. But we don't think it will make much difference what verdict the committee comes forth with.

For we believe the American people, who, as Senator McCarthy sc ably said, were the real jury trying this case, reached a substantially unanimous verdict about the fundamental issues involved long before these hearings were adjourned. Briefly, we believe that verdict was as follows:

Guilty: Many men in high places—of substituting name-calling for rational argument; of encouraging fears wholly out of proportion tc actual dangers; of making nasty implications where they lack both the courage and the facts to make direct charges; of proposing Gestapo-type techniques in lieu of the orderly processes of the law; and of violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the very document they scream they are preserving—the Bill of Rights.

We think the American people also passed judgment on their own conduct as a result of these hearings. Guilty: The American people—of too long enduring—and by enduring, of actually encouraging—the practice of reckless name-calling and false-labelling which has become so grievously common in recent times.

But it is a practice far easier to recognize than to reckon with. For in recent years it has begun to characterize almost all aspects of our national thinking. Electric cooperatives have realized this ever since. on radio, in magazine and newspaper, and over television, they became the objects of power company campaigns aimed at identifying both them and public power projects with the word "socialism" Nor has this campaign been without some measure of success. Even so high a personage as the President of the United States referred, only last year, tc TVA as "creeping socialism". It is a label which, in view of the president's recent curtailments of TVA in tavor of monopoly utilities, he evidently still considers valid (See Statewide Report).

At this point we can't help but recall the story of the boy and the wolf. Let us hope that once again, though only after much wasted time and foolish error, we have learned the moral of that old fable. For in hat simple story only the sheep were at stake; in ours, it is freedom. of which there is precious little remaining in the world.

That Pond is Dangerous

That old summer tragedy—death by drowning—is claiming far toc many victims in North Carolina this year. As this issue of the *Farmer* goes to press, there have already been eight drownings in Wake County alone. Almost every day there are newspaper stories of others somewhere in the state.

We've noticed particularly that more and more children are drowning in farm ponds. The great increase in these relatively small but useful bodies of water means that a certain number of drowning can be expected. Farm people, however, should take a long look at their ponds with this hazard in mind. Greater care should be taken in teaching the young to swim, and in keeping those who can't away from unguarded water.

And one unflexible rule should be observed by everyone in the family, all the time: that is that two people be present at all times when the pond is used for swimming or boating.

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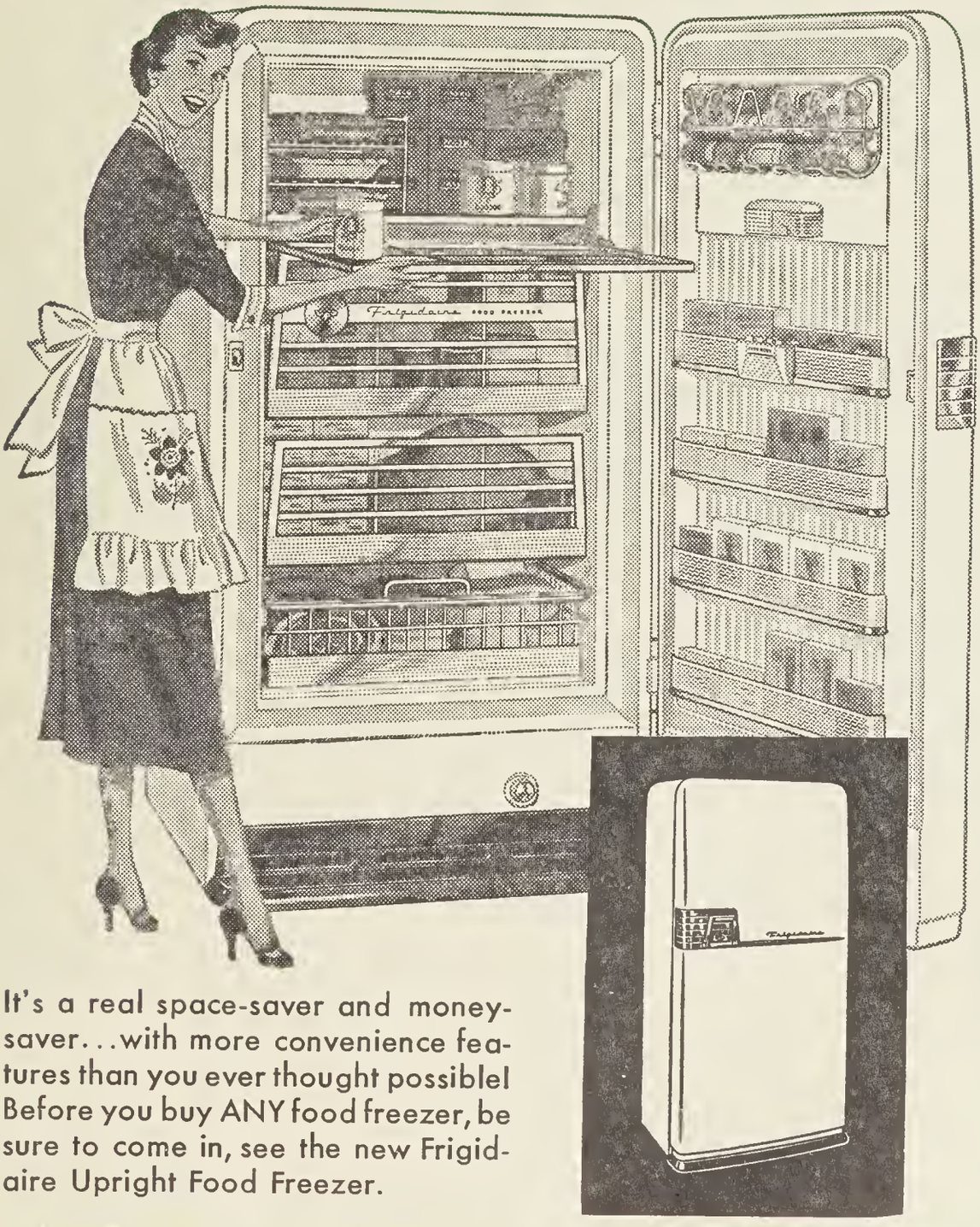

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